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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Estate of BLAIR AUSTIN NELSON,
deceased, by and through PAUL
NELSON individually and as Personal
Representative,

Plaintiff,

V.

CHELAN COUNTY, Washington, a municipal corporation d/b/a CHELAN COUNTY REGIONAL JUSTICE CENTER; CHRISTOPHER SHARP; and KAMI ALDRICH, L.P.N.

Defendants.

No.

COMPLAINT

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff, by and through his attorneys of record, alleges as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Jails have a responsibility to provide competent medical treatment to those in their care. Failure to do so places lives at risk and needlessly exposes jailed individuals to dying alone in pain and confusion, and families to unimaginable grief.

1 2. Defendant Chelan County Regional Justice Center (“Chelan County
 2 Jail”) accepted Blair Nelson into its jail on November 21, 2020. At jail, Blair was
 3 suffering from severe alcohol withdrawal. She was seen once by medical staff at the
 4 jail, by Defendant Licensed Practical Nurse Kami Aldrich. At that visit, Blair was
 5 shaking so much that Defendant Aldrich had to hold her hand so she could get pills
 6 into her mouth. Pursuant to the usual customs, practices, and policies of the Jail, Blair
 7 was never seen by a physician or a registered nurse and there was no medical follow
 8 up. Blair showed clear signs of a medical emergency requiring prompt medical
 9 treatment, but never received the readily accessible and lifesaving treatment she
 10 needed. Instead, she was given a few pills and left alone until she was “found” dead
 11 in her cell several hours later.

14 3. Blair’s death was preventable and would not have occurred had she
 15 received the constitutional minimum of medical care. She left behind four siblings.

16 4. This is an action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and Washington law from the
 17 events and circumstances leading up to, surrounding, and causing the wrongful death
 18 of Blair Nelson on behalf of and for the benefit of her estate and four siblings.

20 **II. PARTIES**

21 5. **Plaintiff Paul Nelson** is the P.R. for the Estate of Blair Nelson. Plaintiff
 22 brings this action for the violations of Blair’s constitutional and state law rights and
 23 for the benefit of Blair’s estate and four beneficiaries and siblings: Dana Nelson, Paul

1 Nelson (who is also the P.R.), Debby Nelson, and Ben Nelson. Plaintiff, as the court-
2 appointed P.R., is authorized to bring the current action and to assert all claims alleged
3 in this complaint on behalf of the Estate of Blair Austin Nelson and for Blair's
4 beneficiaries under Washington's wrongful death and survival statutes.
5

6. **Defendant Chelan County** is a municipality within the State of
7 Washington. Chelan County maintains and operates the Chelan County Regional
8 Justice Center ("Chelan County Jail"), which is a municipal agency. The Chelan
9 County Regional Justice Center is a correctional facility located in Wenatchee that
10 houses and confines both pre-trial detainees and convicted prisoners. The jail is a 267
11 bed facility that services a population of 100,000 people and encompasses a
12 geographical area of over 5,000 square miles. All pre-trial detainees confined at the
13 Chelan County Regional Justice Center are entitled to constitutional protections under
14 the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, including
15 constitutionally adequate medical care and humane conditions of confinement in
16 addition to state law protections. Chelan County is legally liable for the constitutional
17 violations and negligent acts of its employees at the Chelan County Regional Justice
18 Center in addition to the County's own unconstitutional customs, policies, practices,
19 and state law negligence.
20
21

1 7. The civil rights violations delineated in this Complaint were
2 proximately caused by Chelan County's customs, policies, practices, ratification of
3 misconduct, and usages.
4

5 8. Defendant Chelan County was at all material times a "health care
6 provider" under RCW 7.70.020(3) in that it was an entity employing persons licensed
7 by the State of Washington to provide health care services, including nurses and others
8 as listed in RCW 7.70.020(1).

9 9. **Defendant Christopher Sharp** was at all times relevant to this case
10 the Regional Justice Center Director and Chief, and employee of Defendant Chelan
11 County who was acting in the course and scope of his employment and under the color
12 of state law. Director Chief Sharp was responsible for setting, modifying, supervising,
13 and training Chelan County jail policies, practices, procedures, and customs. Director
14 Chief Sharp was responsible for ensuring the presence of, and implementing
15 constitutionally sufficient and reasonable policies, procedures, and training for the
16 Chelan County Jail, including, ensuring that healthcare provided to inmates and
17 detainees at the jail, including Blair, met the requirements of the United States
18 Constitution and other legal standards. Defendant Sharp as the Director of the Jail
19 was also responsible for taking care that his subordinates, including medical staff,
20 provided the constitutionally required minimum level of medical care to inmates.
21 Defendant Sharp is sued in his official and individual capacity.
22
23

1 10. **Defendant Kami Aldrich** was at all times relevant to this case a
2 Licensed Practical Nurse (“LPN”) and employee of Defendant Chelan County
3 working at the Chelan County Regional Justice Center who was acting in the course
4 and scope of her County employment. At all material times, Defendant Aldrich was
5 acting under the color of state law in providing healthcare to Chelan County inmates
6 and detainees. She had the duty to ensure that healthcare provided to inmates and
7 detainees at the jail, including Blair, met the requirements of the United States
8 Constitution and other legal standards. Defendant Aldrich is sued in her individual
9 capacity.

11 11. Defendant Aldrich was at all material times a “health care provider”
12 under RCW 7.70.020(1) in that she was a Licensed Practical Nurse licensed by the
13 State of Washington.

15 **II. JURISDICTION & VENUE**

16 12. This Court has personal and subject matter jurisdiction over the parties
17 and the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, and 1367.
18 All actions and omissions alleged in this Complaint were committed by the
19 Defendants in the State of Washington and in this judicial district. Each Defendant
20 either resided in Washington, resides here now, or did systematic and continuous
21 business in Washington.

13. Venue is proper in the Eastern District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because at least some of the Defendants reside in this judicial district and because the events and omissions giving rise to the claims alleged here occurred within the Eastern District of Washington.

III. STATEMENT OF FACTS

14. Washington jails, including Chelan County Jail, have a constitutional and state law duty to provide reasonable care to those in their jail. Despite this many inmates receive dangerous or no medical care and die:

- “The number of deaths in local jails due to drug or alcohol intoxication has more than quadrupled between 2000 (37) and 2018 (178).” The Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Mortality in Local Jails, 2000-2018 – Statistical Tables* (April 2021), p. 1, <https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/mlj0018st.pdf>
- “About 40% of inmate deaths in 2018 occurred within the first 7 days of admission to jail, while an additional 15% of deaths occurred among inmates serving 6 months or more.” *Id.*, 1.
- “Millions of people are booked into jails each year with alcohol or drug use disorders, and the number who died of reported intoxication while locked up reached record highs in 2018. Since 2000, these deaths are up 381 percent, and over the entire 18 years of data collection, the median time served before a drug or alcohol intoxication death was just 1 day.” *Rise in jail deaths is especially troubling as jail populations become more rural and more female*, Prison Policy Initiative (June 23, 2021), https://www.prisonpolicy.org/blog/2021/06/23/jail_mortality/

15. Drug and alcohol withdrawal are medical conditions that jails have a duty to treat reasonably and promptly. Failure to do so places inmates in grave danger.

1 16. It is well known by jails and jail healthcare staff, like Defendants here,
2 that alcohol withdrawal and especially severe alcohol withdrawal is a severe medical
3 condition that requires prompt competent medical treatment, and failure to properly
4 provide such treatment places an individual in danger of catastrophic injury or death.
5

6 17. Defendant Chelan County and its employees have a duty to ensure the
7 safety of those confined in its jail, especially those who are undergoing health
8 complications.

9 18. Defendants have a duty to refrain from depriving inmates, such as Blair,
10 of their constitutional rights.

11 19. Defendants owe a duty to have and follow reasonable policies,
12 procedures, and protocols which should be designed to provide reasonable and
13 constitutionally sufficient medical care to inmates.

14 20. Defendant Chelan County and Defendant Director Sharp also owe a
15 duty to properly train and supervise its jail employees on policies, procedures, and
16 protocols to encourage consistent enforcement of policies and procedures to provide
17 reasonable and constitutionally sufficient medical care to inmates.

18 21. This case arises from the Defendants' breach of those duties, and their
19 abject failure to provide minimal and lifesaving healthcare to Blair who died as a
20 result.

1 22. 42-year-old Blair Nelson died a needless and entirely preventable death
2 on November 21, 2021, at the Chelan County Jail.

3 23. On September 7, 2021, less than three months before Blair's death,
4 another young inmate, 38-year-old Joseph Verville, died of untreated severe medical
5 illness less than two days after being booked at the Chelan County Jail. Mr. Verville
6 was seen only once by an L.P.N. for withdrawal. He would go on to vomit for hours
7 until he was "found" dead in his cell the next day. No doctor was ever made aware of
8 his condition nor was he placed under actual medical observation by medical staff or
9 transferred to a facility that could provide this mandatory treatment. This death was
10 a sentinel event requiring the jail at bare minimum to re-evaluate its training,
11 supervision, policies, and procedures and take action to protect future inmates from
12 preventable injury and death resulting from dangerous or no medical care in the face
13 of acute illness.

16 24. Unfortunately, the Chelan County Jail did not make any meaningful
17 changes in training, supervision, policies, or procedures—if any—to make sure it
18 could provide the constitutional minimum of medical care before Blair's death.
19

20 25. Defendants were aware that inmates were not receiving the
21 constitutional minimum of healthcare and suffering severe injury or death as a result.
22 Defendants Chelan County nor Director Sharp changed any medical care custom or
23 policy, any withdrawal or detox policy, increase medical staff or staffing, among other

1 ways anticipated to be found in discovery. These actions were deliberately indifferent
2 to Blair's right to medical care and foreseeably resulted in her preventable death.

3 26. On November 21, 2021, at approximately 2:09 AM, Blair Nelson is
4 booked into the Chelan County Jail as a pre-trial detainee on an alleged DUI charge.
5 Blair has a black eye and blood on her shirt, neither is documented on the jail screening
6 form. Her blood alcohol content is over .250 and the booking deputy notes that Blair
7 smells like alcohol and that she will be withdrawing from alcohol.

8 27. After noting Blair would be detoxing from alcohol, the jail deputy gives
9 Blair a pitcher of Gatorade and places her in a cell. Defendants fail to put Blair on
10 any medical plan of care and do not notify any medical providers.

11 28. Blair is housed in cell H9 on the fifth floor originally. At approximately
12 6:30 AM she is moved to 4A Room #1. Both cells have video monitoring of Blair
13 which Plaintiff has requested but Chelan County has not provided. During this time,
14 Defendants provide no medical care to Blair.

15 29. At approximately 8:30 AM, Deputy Humble sees Blair's black eye and
16 informs Sergeant Jeremy Cheever. Sergeant Cheever does not act on this information
17 and does not inform medical staff of Deputy Humble's concern. Defendants continue
18 failing to provide medical care to Blair.

19 30. At approximately 12:00 PM, Deputy Hisey and Deputy Humble
20 attempt to serve Blair lunch. Deputy Humble sees Blair with pronounced shaking.

1 He notes “she couldn’t get up for her sack lunch, I had to hand it to her, her hand was
2 shaking.”

3 31. Blair tells Deputy Hisey she was in a bad place and had been drinking
4 a lot.

5 32. After seeing Blair’s deteriorating condition, Deputy Humble informs
6 Defendant LPN Kami Aldrich that Blair needs to be seen by medical staff.

7 33. Over 12 hours since Blair arrived at the jail, she is first seen by medical
8 personnel around 12:25 PM. Blair is shaking when she moves, even when in a relaxed
9 position. Blair mentions she has been in a bad place and drinking a lot, that she shakes
10 when she doesn’t drink, and that she has never tried to detox off alcohol.

11 34. Upon arriving at Blair’s cell, it is immediately apparent to Defendant
12 LPN Aldrich that Blair is suffering from a serious and potentially life-threatening
13 medical condition.

14 35. Defendant LPN Aldrich attempts to get Blair’s blood pressure with a
15 wrist cuff, but Blair’s medical condition has deteriorated so severely that her body is
16 shaking too much for the cuff to get a reading of her blood pressure. Defendant LPN
17 Aldrich again attempts to steady Blair’s hand to get a reading but is unable to because
18 of the tremors. Blair has severe alcohol withdrawal.

19 36. Defendant LPN Aldrich performs a CIWA alcohol withdrawal
20 prevention protocol on Blair. Defendant LPN Aldrich notes Blair has mild nausea,

1 severe tremors even with arms not extended, mildly anxious, headache, and a heart
2 rate of 101.

3 37. Blair has a severe medical condition that warrants prompt medical care.
4 Defendants fail to provide this care.

5 38. Defendant LPN Aldrich starts Blair on Tylenol 325 MG tabs, 2 tabs a
6 day for four days; folic acid 1 MG tabs, 1 tab for 21 days; vitamin B-1 100 MG tabs,
7 1 tab for 21 days; Librium 25 MG caps, 2 caps per day.

8 39. Because of Blair's pronounced tremors, Defendant LPN Aldrich tries
9 to steady Blair's hand to take the medications.

10 40. Sergeant Cheever is present for the administration of medications and
11 recalls Blair receiving an abnormally high amount of Librium, four Librium pills.

12 41. Any reasonable LPN would have appreciated from the above
13 information that Blair is suffering from a serious and potentially life-threatening
14 medical emergency and that Blair was at a high degree of risk of death or serious
15 complications without prompt medical care, evaluation, and treatment by an
16 appropriate provider. Particularly given that further diagnosis was not within her
17 scope of licensure as a Licensed Practical Nurse, Defendant LPN Aldrich should have
18 taken steps to secure immediate medical care for Blair from a higher level provider.
19 The available options included ordering Blair transferred to the E.R. of a nearby
20 hospital, calling a physician or other higher level provider with the skill, experience,
21
22

1 and knowledge to see and evaluate Blair, or at bare minimum, seeking the immediate
2 advice of a medical doctor or other higher level provider. Defendant LPN Aldrich was
3 required to take prompt and appropriate action to ensure Blair received the evaluation
4 and care she desperately needed.
5

6 42. Defendant LPN Aldrich took none of the above steps and took no other
7 action reasonably necessary to reduce the risk of serious injury or death to Blair.
8 Instead, without seeking the advice or consultation of a higher-level medical provider,
9 at approximately 12:29:34 PM, Defendant LPN Aldrich leaves Blair's cell after less
10 than five minutes seeing her and with no follow up plan.
11

12 43. Blair is seen only this one time by medical staff—Defendant LPN
13 Aldrich—during her incarceration.
14

15 44. There is no future care planned for Blair. Blair is simply left alone in
16 her cell with her deteriorating severe medical condition.
17

18 45. Instead of medical care, Blair receives deficient cell checks or
19 “monitoring” by jail guards which fail to see if she okay or in worse distress. Pursuant
20 to the usual customs, practices, procedures, and policies of the Chelan County Jail,
21 Blair’s “monitoring” during her severe and deteriorating medical condition is done by
22 the periodic “watch” of jail guards who have no training or expertise in monitoring,
23 evaluating, or caring for seriously ill inmates nor are the guards informed whether and
what an inmate’s medical condition is nor what to watch for. These events are called

1 “cell checks” where a jail guard walks to the door of an inmate and looks in to see if
2 they are ok for a few seconds. This is not a medical check or evaluation in any away.
3 Furthermore, these cell checks are done too quickly and without checking to see if the
4 inmate is actually okay, breathing, and not dead.
5

6 46. Less than 3 months before Blair’s death, Defendants were on explicit
7 notice that Chelan County Jail guards were not able to provide constitutionally
8 acceptable medical care to inmates suffering a severe medical condition through cell
9 checks and also that the guards were insufficiently trained or supervised to tell whether
10 inmates were breathing and okay as the September 7, 2021, death of Joseph Verville
11 shows.
12

13 47. The Chelan County Jail is insufficiently equipped to handle anywhere
14 in its facility the needs of inmate-patients suffering from urgent, emergent, acute, or
15 potentially life-threatening medical conditions.
16

17 48. The cell checks by corrections officers are grossly insufficient to
18 evaluate whether Blair is in stable medical condition or not. These guards are not
19 medically licensed, trained, and lack the qualifications, schooling, skill, or experience
20 to evaluate medical conditions—much less by “eyeballing” an inmate for a few
21 seconds from a distance. These cell checks are not designed to and are unable to take
22 vital signs, evaluate symptoms, make medical diagnoses or evaluations, ask
23 medically-oriented questions, or otherwise engage in any kind of actual medical

1 evaluation. Predictably, these cell checks provide no medical aid to Blair or medical
2 data to medical staff.

3 49. Consistent with the usual customs, practices, policies, and procedures
5 of Defendants, Blair remains in her cell for the rest of her time at the jail with no
6 further medical visit, assessment, care plan, or evaluation by a medical professional
7 or anyone.

8 50. At 12:43 PM, Deputy Hisey walks into Blair's cell, appears to engage
9 in a brief conversation and then closes her door seconds later.

10 51. On video review after Blair's death, the County notes Blair is shaking
11 at 12:58 PM.

12 52. At 1:32 PM, Deputy Humble looks in Blair's cell for approximately 15
13 seconds.

14 53. At 2:29 PM, Defendant LPN Aldrich checks on inmates in cells next to
15 Blair but does not check on Blair. At 2:32 PM, Defendant LPN Aldrich waits to leave
16 the area next to Blair's cell while at 2:32 PM, Deputy Hisey looks into Blair's cell for
17 approximately 1 second.

18 54. At 3:40 PM, Deputy Humble looks into Blairs cell for approximately
19 20 15 seconds.

21 55. At 4:47 PM, Deputy Hisey looks into Blair's cell for approximately 2
22 seconds.

1 56. At 5:17 PM, Deputy Hisey opens Blair's cell door and tries to wake
2 her. He can't. She is dead.

3 57. After Defendants were confronted with clear signs of medical distress,
4 Blair was given a few pills and no other medical care. Defendants failed to provide a
5 medical assessment or attention for nearly five hours, from when Defendant LPN
6 Aldrich evaluated Blair at 12:25 until she was found dead at 5:17 PM.

7 58. Defendants never had Blair's severe medical condition evaluated by a
8 physician nor a registered nurse and failed to provide her with the basic medical care
9 she needed to save her life.

10 59. Blair died from her unmanaged and grossly undertreated severe
11 medical condition, which Defendants let deteriorate until she died.

12 60. Blair's death was the foreseeable result of the negligence and deliberate
13 indifference to Blair's serious medical needs by Defendants alleged in this Complaint.

14 61. Defendant Aldrich acted with deliberate indifference to Blair's serious
15 medical needs. She made intentional decisions regarding Blair's care that subjected
16 her to a substantial risk of suffering serious harm and death. She failed to take
17 available measures to abate that risk, even though a reasonable official in the
18 circumstances would have appreciated the high degree of risk involved (making the
19 consequences of her conduct obvious), thereby causing Blair's suffering and death.

1 62. Defendant Aldrich acted with reckless disregard for Blair's
 2 constitutional rights.

3 63. Defendant Aldrich caused the continued suffering and death of Blair by
 4 failing to follow the accepted standards of care.

5 64. Defendants' actions were grossly negligent, deliberately indifferent,
 6 and with reckless disregard to Blair's constitutional right to medical care and life.

7 65. Defendant Chelan County caused the continued suffering and death of
 8 Blair by failing to follow the accepted standards of care.

9 66. Defendant Chelan County and Defendant Director Sharp created and /
 10 or maintained constitutionally deficient policies, practices, or customs that subjected
 11 jail inmates and detainees like Blair to a substantial risk of serious harm and that were
 12 a moving force in causing the harms alleged in this lawsuit. These included, but were
 13 not limited to: (1) a practice, policy, or custom of not medically monitoring acutely
 14 ill inmates; (2) a practice, policy, or custom of not medically monitoring inmates who
 15 are withdrawing from alcohol or other substances; (3) a practice, policy, or custom of
 16 having its LPNs place acutely ill inmates on "medical watch," when, in fact, such
 17 inmates were only looked at periodically by jail's guards who lacked the
 18 qualifications, training, skill, licensure, schooling or experience to evaluate inmates'
 19 medical conditions; (4) a practice, policy, or custom of having its LPNs make medical
 20 diagnoses and treatment decisions beyond their scope of practice; (5) a practice,
 21

1 policy, or custom of having acutely ill inmates health needs deficiently monitored by
2 jail guards who lacked the qualifications, training, skill, licensure, schooling or
3 experience to evaluate inmates' medical conditions instead of properly trained and
4 licensed medical staff; (6) deficient customs, practices, policies, and procedures for
5 recognizing and responding appropriately to jail inmates' and detainees' urgent
6 medical needs, including situations in which a confined person's illness was so severe
7 that he or she needed to be transported to a hospital for higher level care instead of
8 remaining in the jail were higher level care was not feasible; (7) a policy, practice, or
9 custom of allowing jail inmates with serious health needs to go untreated or to receive
10 treatment that was so inadequate as to be constitutionally infirm; and (8) a policy,
11 practice or custom of failing to ensure that nurses adequately fulfilled their gatekeeper
12 roles by communicating inmates' and detainees' acute medical needs to higher level
13 providers and otherwise taking action to ensure that such individuals were adequately
14 evaluated and treated by medical professionals with the skill, training, experience, and
15 licensure to do so.

16
17
18 67. Defendant Chelan County and Defendant Director Sharp failed to
19 adequately train and/or supervise its personnel in providing constitutionally adequate
20 care to jail inmates and detainees. This includes inadequate training and supervision
21 regarding (1) recognizing and responding appropriately to jail inmates' and detainees'
22 serious medical needs, including situations in which a confined person's illness was
23

1 so severe that he or she needed to be transported to a hospital for higher level care
2 instead of remaining in the jail where higher level care was not feasible and where
3 inmates and detainees were therefore unfit to remain confined, (2) communicating
4 with other healthcare providers regarding serious inmate-patient needs, (3)
5 communicating with jail staff regarding serious inmate-patient needs and ensuring that
6 inmates with serious illnesses were evaluated and treated in a manner that would not
7 cause their condition to deteriorate, and (4) ensuring compliance with the duty to
8 provide inmates and detainees with constitutionally adequate healthcare.

9
10 68. The constitutional deficiencies outlined above have led to two deaths
11 in a short time span at the Chelan County jail since 2021. Joseph Verville died on
12 September 7, 2021 and Blair on November 21, 2021. Both were preventable and
13 resulted from unconscionable delays in emergency medical care. These deficiencies
14 were deliberately indifferent to Blair's constitutional right to medical care and caused
15 her death.

16
17 69. Joseph Verville was booked into Chelan County Jail on September 5,
18 2021. At booking it was noted he had signs of withdrawal. Mr. Verville was seen by
19 medical staff during his time at the jail, on September 6, 2021, by Defendant LPN
20 Aldrich who started him on detox medications which are delivered to him at dinner
21 time on September 6, 2021. However, Mr. Verville was not monitored or seen again
22 by medical staff until he was found dead at 8:50 AM on September 7, 2021. No
23

1 medical provider was contacted regarding his withdrawal, and he was not monitored
2 by medical staff until he was medically stable and cleared by medical staff. This was
3 a violation of Chelan County jail policies, and procedures and subjected Mr. Verville
4 to inhumane conditions. Defendant LPN Aldrich was notified of potential discipline
5 on September 27, 2021, for failing to make an effort to make sure Mr. Verville was
6 okay despite starting him on a withdrawal protocol the night before his passing.
7 Defendant LPN was disciplined with a verbal warning for her actions in regard to Mr.
8 Verville's care on November 23, 2021, two days after Blair's death.

9
10 70. Defendant Chelan County was on notice of Defendant LPN Aldrich's
11 and other jail employees' customary failure to follow the standard of care and policy
12 and procedure for detoxing inmates from Mr. Verville's death, and did not take
13 sufficient action to prevent it from happening again to Blair less than three months
14 later. Like Mr. Verville, Blair received no physician assessment and barely any
15 medical attention at the jail despite her severe medical condition.

16
17 71. Health Care Manager Tollackson stated that "the county jail does not
18 have an infirmary; we are not a hospital, able to provide 24-hour medical care."
19 Despite this, neither Mr. Verville nor Blair were sent to a facility that could provide
20 the care they needed.

1 72. Chelan County had a pattern of failing to secure medical care for
2 inmates with obviously serious medical conditions. Joseph Verville and Blair's deaths
3 are symptoms of these constitutional failures.
4

5 73. Chelan County's failure to secure medical care for inmates with serious
6 medical needs was driven, in part, by constitutionally impermissible financial
7 considerations. Chelan County Jail is obligated to pay for some portion of inmates'
8 medications and off-site services, such as hospital visits and ambulance runs.

9 74. All acts and omissions of Chelan County and its employees and agents
10 were done under color of state law and committed with at least reckless disregard for
11 Blair's rights under the Fourteenth Amendment. Defendants' acts and omissions
12 caused Blair to suffer significant pre-death pain and suffering during her confinement
13 and caused her death.
14

15 75. Under the non-delegable duty doctrine and vicarious liability, the
16 unconstitutional acts and omissions of Defendant Sharp, Defendant Aldrich, and
17 Chelan County's staff and agents are imputed to and become those of Chelan County.
18

19 76. Defendant Director Sharp is liable in his supervisor capacity for the acts
20 of his subordinates, including LPN Aldrich, by setting in motion the acts of others,
21 and / or knowingly refusing to terminate series of actions by subordinates in failing to
22 medically monitor withdrawing or severely ill inmates, contact a higher level medical
23 provider, or transfer severely ill patients to a facility with a higher level of care which

1 Defendant Sharp knew or reasonably should have known would result in Chelan
2 County Jail employees inflicting harm to inmates, like Blair, and their rights to
3 constitutional medical care resulting in serious grave injury or death.
4

5 77. In addition, Defendants are liable in negligence for unreasonably
6 countenancing, approving and participating in the practice of allowing the jail's
7 guards, who were not medically licensed or trained and lacked the qualifications,
8 training, skill or experience to evaluate inmates' medical conditions or otherwise
9 engage in any kind of actual medical evaluation, to monitor inmates with serious
10 medical needs.

11 **IV. STATUTORY COMPLIANCE**

12 78. More than sixty days prior to the commencement of this suit, Plaintiff,
13 individually and as Personal Representative of the Estate of Blair Austin Nelson,
14 served an administrative claim for damages on Defendant Chelan County.
15

16 79. Any prerequisites to the maintenance of this action imposed by RCW
17 4.96 have therefore been satisfied.

18 **V. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION – 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – ALL DEFENDANTS**

19 80. As a result of the conduct alleged in this Complaint, Defendant Chelan
20 County is liable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for violating Blair's rights under the
21 Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution by denying her
22 constitutionally required medical care and treatment and subjecting her to inhumane
23

1 conditions of confinement. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant Chelan
2 County's unconstitutional acts and omissions, Blair suffered extreme physical pain,
3 severe mental and emotional anguish, and lost her life. And her siblings lost their
4 sister's society and companionship. These claims, actionable through Blair's Estate
5 are asserted by and through the Estate's P.R.

6
7 81. As a result of the conduct alleged in this Complaint, Defendant Director
8 Sharp is liable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for violating Blair's rights under the Fourteenth
9 Amendment to the United States Constitution by denying her constitutionally required
10 medical care and treatment and subjecting her to inhumane conditions of confinement.
11 As a direct and proximate result of Defendant Director Sharp's unconstitutional acts
12 and omissions, Blair suffered extreme physical pain, severe mental and emotional
13 anguish, and lost her life. And her siblings lost their sister's society and
14 companionship. These claims, actionable through Blair's Estate are asserted by and
15 through the Estate's P.R.

16
17 82. As a result of the conduct alleged in this Complaint, Defendant Aldrich
18 is liable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for violating Blair's rights under the Fourteenth
19 Amendment to the United States Constitution by denying her constitutionally required
20 medical care and treatment and subjecting her to inhumane conditions of confinement.
21 As a direct and proximate result of Defendant Aldrich's unconstitutional acts and
22 omissions, Blair suffered extreme physical pain, severe mental and emotional anguish,
23

1 and lost her life. And her siblings lost their sister's society and companionship. These
 2 claims, actionable through Blair's Estate are asserted by and through the Estate's P.R.
 3

4 **VI. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION – NEGLIGENCE – ALL**
 5 **DEFENDANTS**

6 83. Defendants Chelan County, Director Sharp, and LPN Aldrich had a
 7 duty to provide medical care to Blair in accordance with the accepted standard of care.
 8 They also have a duty of reasonable care to not harm Blair.

9 84. Defendants breached this duty by and among other ways to be proven
 10 at trial and uncovered in discovery, by failing to meet the standard of care; failing to
 11 properly hire, train, instruct and supervise its agents, ostensible agents, staff and/or
 12 physicians and medical personnel; failing to create, implement, and/or enforce proper
 13 policies and procedures; preventing Blair from receiving the medical care she needed;
 14 failing to promptly send Blair to a higher level of care at the jail if available or to a
 15 hospital to manage her severe medical condition; keeping Blair at the jail without any
 16 medical follow up until she died; failing to provide a plan of medical care; failing to
 17 reasonably evaluate and treat Blair's acute medical needs; evaluating Blair for less
 18 than five minutes with only an LPN; monitoring Blair's condition for less than two
 19 minutes via jail guard cell checks after Blair was given withdrawal medication by
 20 Defendant LPN Aldrich; and failing to conduct reasonable cell checks to see if Blair
 21 was alive and well or needed emergent medical treatment.

85. As a result of the conduct alleged in this complaint, Defendants are liable under negligence and RCW 7.70 et seq. for proximately causing suffering and death to Blair by failing to follow the accepted standards of care. As a direct and proximate result of these Defendants' failures to follow the accepted standards of care, Blair suffered extreme physical pain, severe mental, emotional anguish, and death. These claims, actionable through Blair's Estate, are asserted on her behalf by and through the Estate's P.R. and for the benefit of her beneficiaries, under Washington's wrongful death and survival statutes, RCW 4.20.010-20, RCW 4.20.046, and RCW 4.20.060.

VII. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests a judgment against Defendants, as follows:

1. All compensatory general and special damages authorized by law to the Estate of Blair Nelson, including but not limited to all available damages for Blair's mental, physical, and emotional pain and suffering leading up to her death and the loss of the value and enjoyment of her life;

2. All compensatory general and special damages authorized by law to Plaintiff's beneficiaries, her siblings, for the loss of their sister, pursuant the Washington's wrongful death and survival statutes;

3. For punitive damages on Plaintiffs' claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against Defendants Chelan County, Director Sharp, and Aldrich;

4. For costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, under 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and RCW 42.56.550(4), and to the extent otherwise permitted by law; and

5. For such other relief as may be just and equitable.

VII. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b) and Washington Constitution Article 1, § 21, Plaintiff hereby demands a jury for all issues so triable.

DATED this 5th day of December 2022.

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